How Modern Spiritualism Originated in a Sleepy Old Village

FORTY-ONE YEARS AGO TO-DAY.

Singular Manifestations That Led to a Widespread Belief That

THE DEAD CAN SPEAK TO THE LIVING

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HYDESVILLE, N. Y., March 30,-Tomorrow will be celebrated by spiritualists all over the world as the forty-first anniversary of the origin of modern spiritualism, and it was this pleasant little village which gave it birth. Hydesville is a quaint old as a tired pedestrian or 'eyeler delights to rest in on a hot summer day.

It was in one of these old frame houses, still pointed out to visitors here, that in occurred the first manifestations of modern spiritualism, as familiar to the present believers in that faith. Though the Fox sisters, Margaretta and Catherine, through whom the first revelations of supposed spirit power were made, have recently denounced themselves as charlatans who have been wilfully perpetrating a gross and premeditated fraud for many years, and though they have stated that the so-called "spirit rappings," which created such an immense sensation 41 years 220, were produced by a voluntary cracking of their toe joints, the faith of believers in spiritualism is in no wise shaken.

MARVELOUS MANIFESTATIONS.

They say that though the Fox sisters may be impostors, as they declare them-selves to be, yet the great truths and principles of modern spiritualism stand as firmly and shine as brightly as ever. They say that these date back far beyond the time of the Fox girls. Even in that low. rambling, two-story house in which those young women first cracked their toe joints, it is claimed that genuine spiritual phe-nomena were observed before the Fox girls

ever inhabited it.
In 1847 that house was occupied by one Michael Weekman with his family. was a poor, ignorant laborer, with no thought beyond his daily toil for his daily bread. He and his family were soon troubled by mysterious raps heard in all parts of their dwelling, especially at night, an annoyance that soon increased to such an extent that sleep was an increased to such an extent that sleep was an impossibility. During all this time the Fox sisters, then mere children aged 11 and 9 years, lived with their parents at a distance of several miles, so that they could not possibly have had a hand-or a toe-joint-in the myste rious rappings at Mr. Weekman's house It was this constantly increasing annoyance of loud raps, which, though diligently in-vestigated, could not be traced to any human agency, which soon caused Mr. Week-man and wife to abandon their dwelling.

RAPPINGS THAT BOUSED A VILLAGE. Then! it was that on March 1, 1848, Mr. John D. Fox and his tamily became its occupants. The mysterious raps still con-tinued. The neighbors were called in on several occasions and every possible effort made to trace their origin, but in vain. It was on the night of March 31 of that same year of 1848, that the mysterious raps first gave evidence of being directed by some ng intelligence. The family had retired during a brief hull in the mysterious rappings, when suddenly it began again, curring this time near the bed occupied the two little daughters, Margaretta and Catherine. The latter began to snap her fingers in imitation of the sounds, which immediately responded. "Now do as I do," "Count 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6," at the same time striking her hands together. Mrs. Fox, the girls' mother, then desired the

unseen agency to count ten, and that num-ber of raps immediately followed. "Tell us the age of Cathy" (the younger daughter) "by rapping once for each year," said the mother, and ten distinct raps were

Startled by these manifestations, Mrs. Fox asked if it was a human being who was rapping, but no answering sound was heard.
"If you are a spirit make two distinct sounds," she said, and two loud raps responded. Kate Fox, in her recent

EXPOSURES OF SPIRITUALISM, has declared that she and her sister were producing these mysterious rraps while ving in bed and almost choking with laughter at the clever imposition they were prac-ticing upon their mother. The power of cracking the toe-joint, by which they pro-duced their "spirit rappings," they had accidentally discovered and had practiced until they had acquired a high degree of proficiency. Be that as it may, these supposed manifestations of spirit power created an intense excitement in the village, and the little house was crowded in every part. Finally the spirit was asked to spell out his or her name by rapping at the cor-rect letters as the alphabet was repeated. As a result the name of Charles B. Rosma was obtained, and the spirit said he was a peddler, who had been murdered in that ase a few years before.

Soon afterward the Fox family removed to Rochester, N. Y., and the same spiritual manifestations continued to occur in their new home, but only when Catherine or Margaretta were present. By using the alphabet in the manner already indicated the Fox sisters said that they found a great number of departed spirits who desired to converse with them and to use them as a medium of communication with their de-

parted friends. FIRST SPIRITUALISTIC SEANCE.

At length the alleged spirits communi-cated to the Fox girls their desire that there should be held a public meeting at which a committee of investigation, chosen by the audience, should determine whether they were genuine spirits and produced their socalled manifestations without human aid. Such a meeting was accordingly held in November, 1849. The Fox girls appeared on the stage and the spiritual phenomena, being freely manifested, were investigated by a committee of prominent gentlemen who, after continuing their researches for several days, reported their inability to trace them to any human agency.

The fame of the Fox sisters was now no tional, and when they appeared in New York in the following May, announcing themselves as "spiritual mediums," phrase which originated with them, they created an intense furore. These two young girls had thus founded a new faith to which they gave the name of spiritualism. Humble as was its origin and insignificant as was the character of its first manifestaons it soon found a multitude of believer in both hemispheres. Spiritual mediums quickly sprang up all over the country and were soon multiplied by hundreds and even by thousands. No better evidence of the power of the new faith over the minds of men and of its perpetuity could possibly be ment as the shallowest, flimsiest humbagery by those who founded it, and their ent that it is an out and out fraud originated by two little girls solely in a spirit of mischiel, have been powerless to overthrow or even shake it.

SPIRIT MEDIUMS OF LONG AGO. So long ago as the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there were many persons who professed to be under the direct guidance of the divine spirit, and who may in that sense have been called Spiritualists. Prominent among such mystical thinkers were Jacob Bohme, or Boehmen, Spener, J.

ing, Madam Guyon, Octinger and Swedenborg. The last named, when on his death bed in 1772, predicted that in about 80 rears from that time there would be a genrevelation from the spiritual which would bring his

teachings into general notice and confirm their truth, a prediction which it is claimed was fulfilled in 1848, just 76 years after the death of Swedenborg, by the manifestations of spirit power which were then made here in Hydesville, and which soon attracted general attention throughout the Original Mechanical Devices Used by Fash-Besides this prediction of Swedenborg, the birth of modern spiritualism was twice

prophesied. In 1843 some members of the Shaker communities at New Lebanon and Watervliet, N.Y., seemed to be under some strange psychological influence which threw them into a trance state. While in that condition they delivered long discourses in the names of eminent men of bygone ages, by whose spirits they said they were

A STRANGELY GIFTED MAN. After these manifestations had continued place—dull and sleepy, with an indescribable finished appearance, conveying the idea
that it is absolutely completed and that no
more building or other changes can ever
take place here. Many of its picturesque
dwellings are overgrown with vines, and
their architecture includes just such a porch
as a tired realecture of the same wonderful manifestations
which they had revealed to a chosen few of
the Shakers. the Shakers.

In the same year of 1843, one Andrew Jackson Davis, a poor, ignorant country lad of Orange county, New York, was mes-merized into a trance by one William Levington, and ever afterward seemed to have the power of passing into such a condition at will, though so illiterate that he could scarcely read or write, yet in the fall of 1846, while 'n the trance state, he dictated under the title of "The Principles of Na ture, Her Divine Revelations and a Voice to Mankind," a learned treatise on ontological, cosmical, theological, spiritual and social subjects. In this work he predicted that "communication with the spiritual world would ere long assume the form of a living demonstration," a prophecy which spiritualists believe to have been fulfilled, as were that of Swedenborg, and that of the spirits to the Shakers by the manifestations at this village in 1847-48.

A NEW REVELATION NEEDED. To the unbeliever in modern spiritualism its most improbable feature and that which tends most largely to bring it into discredit is the alleged necessity for "spiritual medi-ums." If the spirits of the dead have power to communicate with relatives and friends who have not yet learned the great secret, why cannot they do so directly without requiring the intervention of a third person, who was wholly unknown to them in life? Then, again, the very vague and general nature of the great majority of communications and messages received from the spirit world tend to create and confirm skeptics. Instead of conversing upon some theme known only to the dear departed and the relative or friend with whom he is communicating, the spirit merely says, in 99 cases out of 100, that he is happy in spirit life and wants to meet you there. There is urgent need for a new duo of Fox or other 'Sisters," who shall proclaim a new revelation of spiritualism, which shall enable the spirits to wholly dispense with mercenary mediums and to hold direct converse with

relatives and friends on earth. FRANK FERN. Pain in the Back and Hips.

Kate McBurney, 173 Fifth street, Detrolt, Mich., says:
"I was taken with severe pain in my back "I was taken with severe pain in my back and hips. It continued to grow worse until I had to keep my bed. I tried several remedies that were recommended, without doing me any good. I then put on two Allcock's Porous Plasters. They took the pain away so quick that I was able to be up in less than 24 hours, and in a week was entirely recovered. I was also cured of a chronic cough by the use of Allcock's Plasters."

ANOTHER TUMBLE.

Goods, Sonns, Etc. 1 bbl Fancy St. Louis Flour\$6 75 1 bbl Good Amber..... 5 50 14 cans Choice Cherries (for pies)..... 1 00 16 cans Choice Sugar Corn...... 1 00 15 cans Choice Peas..... 14 cans String Beans. 14 cans Standard Tomatoes........... 1 00

40 bars good scrubbing soap...... 1 00 32 bars 2-year-old soap (equal to Dob-26 bars Proctor & Gamble's Lenox soap 1 00 25 bars Proctor & Gamble's Ivory soap 1 00 20 bars Proctor & Gamble's German

26 bars Schultz & Co.'s Star soap.... 1 00 30 packages Washing Powder...... 1 00 20 boxes Concentrated Lye..... 50 good Scrubbing Brushes...... 1 00 30 lbs large lump starch...... 1 00 20 lbs Evaporated Peaches.....

Goods delivered free to all parts of both cities. To those living out of the city will pre-pay freight on all orders of \$10, \$15, \$20 and Send for catalogue. Opposite M. R. THOMPSON

LET not a catch-penny ad. attract you. At no matter what apparently low figure anybody advertises clothing, rest assured we can and will beat his price, besides giv-ing you a guarantee which means something; that is, we will keep your suit in re-pair free of charge for one year; not only high-priced suits, but from our splendid \$10 suit to the finest custom made.

Jacksons', 954 and 956 Liberty st., Star corner. New building. Handsomes

Go to Pearson's for cab. photo of yourself or family. Galleries 96 Fifth ave. and 43 Federal st., Allegheny.

E. P. Roberts & Sons Want You To see the new patterns of tea sets they have just opened. The sets contain urn and five pieces and you can get sugar, creamer and spoonholder, or in fact any number of pieces you wish. Even if you do not wish to buy now go and see their styles and get their prices. They will give

TENEMENT house clothing may be very profitable to handle, but who knows what contagion may be in them? The clothing we sell is home made; that's why we can warrant to keep the suit you buy of us, costing \$10 or over, for one whole year in good repair free of charge. Jacksons', 954 and 956 Liberty st., Star Cor. New building, the handsomest in Pittsburg.

Gents, now is the time to have your spring clothing cleaned or dyed equal to new, at Chas. Pfeifer's 443 Smithfield street, Pitts-

burg; 100 Federal street, Allegheny. Tele-

Carpet Two Rooms for \$4 50. It can be done by purchasing a roll of China matting, the most popular summer carpet, from Edward Groetzinger, 627 and

DON'T buy a carpet or pair of curtains until you see our stock. GEO. W. SNAMAN,

136 Federal st., Allegheny. Cur this out and paste it in your hat: Any suit you buy of Jackson's, costing \$10 00 or more, they will repair it for you, it necessary, for one year free of charge Jacksons, Star Tailors, Clothiers, Hatters and Godfrey Arnold, John William Peterson, John Albert Benzel, Heinrich Jung Still- Furnishers, 954 and 956 Liberty st.

GIRLS AS GYMNASTS. How to Improve the Form and Ac-

SIMPLE CALISTHENIC EXERCISES.

quire Strength and Health by

ionable Belles DEVELOP ROBUST FIGURES

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) PROMINENT New York physician, addressing a lady patient, said:

"Take the bridle path and it will lead you to the bridal path." The speaker was a famous medical man, whose practice is among extremely fashionable people, and his advice in this particular instance was addressed to a stylish weakling of the feminine sex. Her health was bad, and her wedding day was set for six months shead. What he meant by his jo cose remark was that horseback exercise was the thing requisite to im-

prove her physical condition. "But, Doctor, I can't stand outdoor exercise until the weather becomes balmier," the fair patient objected.



Horse Exercise.

constructed for you," he answered, "and you can ride it indoors." Expense was no consideration in this case, for the girl was heiress presumptive to a million, and so within ten days a mechanical horse was set up in her boudoir at a cost about as great as that of any live horse in her father's stable. A picture of it is here given. It has the motion of a trotting orse-not the easy canter that is imitated in the spring rocking horse for children, but a gentle jogglety-jog of a trotter. It is operated by the motion of the body and the

ressure on one foot in the stirrup. ROBUST FIGURES NOW IN FASHION. The equestrienne has been using it an hour a day for a month, and, sure enough, it has done considerable for her in a strengthening way. Of course, now, that spring is advancing, she will quit this con-trivance to take a side-saddle seat on a gen-uine horse. I use her case merely as a first exhibit of the manner in which this physi-cian—whom I am enjoined not to name, for fear that the Medical Society will rate him an advertiser-contrives machines for the physical improvement of his wealthy patients.

It is no longer fashionable to be puny. Our belles are cultivating robust figures. This departure from old-tashioned nonsense has been going on for several years, until now the beneficial results are quite visible in the healthier complexions.



have practiced it. But the doctor in ques--and he already has several imitat aims to devise apparatus for exercises exactly suited to individuals. Just as a surgeon plans special appliances for out-right cripples, so these advanced practitioners are providing machines to improve forms that, in old days, would have been let alone in their lack of symmetry or strength. The fundamental idea of the system is the substitution of cleverly constructed machines for the ordinary manual efforts used chines for the ordinary manual eners used in obtaining gymnastic exercises, and the furnishing by mechanical means of passive movements in the limbs and bodies of patients, which are further aided by the active movements of the apparatus.

GYMNASTICS FOR WOMEN. Not only, too, does the system supersede the old conventional forms of gymnastics, but it also takes the place and is somewhat of an elaboration of massage treatment, and, by the ingenuity of the machines and the extreme convenience of the mode of applying and using them, they afford special facilities for movements of a gymnastic nature, or, rather, which produce the gymnastic effects without the accompanying conditions of personal activity which would, in many cases, render a course of ordinary gymnastic exercises not only inconvenient and undesirable, but impossible. Of course these theories are put forward here for their novelty, and as an account of a curious innovation in exercise as practised by some of the New York swell ladies, but without either indorsement or

But our belles are not yet prepared to take all the risks of ordinary muscular development. They have observed that brawny oarsmen and ball players have hands like stone masons, so far as size and ruggedness are concerned, and they have no notion of sacrificing their manual charms, even for the sake of improved health. They like to broaden their shoulders, swell their biceps and invigorate their walking members by exercise, but they do not wish to increase size or shapeliness of their gloves.

AN INGENIOUS MUFF WARMER. The second picture shows how the physi- | ball dress.

cian get over this difficulty for one of his patients. The device enables her to exercise her forearms and wrists by means of exertion that does not require a hand grip or any strain at all upon the fingers. It seems to be practical, too, according to its gentle operator, who declares that her wrists and arms have developed markedly in muscle, and that without the slightest change in the small daintiness of her hands.

Apropos of fashionable hands, let me wander off for a paragraph about a contrivance that a lady lately brought from Europe. It is nothing less than a must warmer. It is the invention of a Japanese genius, and is a very simple little perforated box containing a wee roll of compressed ox containing a wee roll of compress



Straightening the Figure. charcoal, which is lighted at one end like a cigarette. Shut in the box, it remains alight for a couple of hours or more, according to the amount of air admitted. The beat given out is quite considerable, and the apparatus is so small and so light that it can be carried about for hours without the slightest inconvenience. Should it be duplicated into common use, I suppose there would have to be a combination of fire and life insurance to cover the risks.

FOR IMPROVING THE FORM. To return to the mechanical improvement of figures, it must be said that it is only claimed to be feasible for girls who have not much more than gained their growth. There must be sufficient of youthul pliability, for nothing can much change a figure that is once fixed and settled into maturity. Round-shouldered forms are the commonest feminine offense against symmetry. Some of the popular exercises, even that of horseback riding, are calculated to increase rather than remedy this defect. And pillows are also to blame for it. To lie on one's back with the head bolstered up six inches higher than the shoulders is conducive to round shoulders, and in lying on either side just the same relative attitude is

The machine for straightening the figure, as sketched while in use at the home of an owner, is so weighted and contrived as to pull the shoulders back, and to train them into that position. More pretentious is an apparatus for developing and limbering the shoulders and elbows, and in this case, in-deed, most of the benefits of a well-equiped gymnasium are embodied in it. oiten, ordinarily, does a woman stretch her arms straight upward? Her clothes are apt to be an impediment to such free use of the arms. Few of her outdoor diversions even call upon her for just that sort of exercise,

EXERCISING ON FLYING BINGS. "But what nonsense such a machine as



whom I showed the drawing. "If the girl were to simply fasten a pair of what we call flying rings to the ceiling of her room and let them dangle at a height to which she can just reach when standing on her tiptoes she will have just as good an apparatus as this complicated machine offers. If she will clutch these rings with her hands and throw all of her weight upon them she will stretch herself as moderately as she pleases and with no danger of harm. If she wishes a stronger tension she can lift herself en-tirely off the floor. When she has accus-

tomed herself to it she may swing as hard and as long as she pleases." His condemnation seems reasonable, but it does not hold against the interest of this letter, which sets out merely to depict some of the very curious means of physical development employed just now by way of a fad by some of our girls. Let the exhibits be luded with the chest expander, a construction which braced the operator comfortably behind her shoulders, while with her hands she worked a pair of wooden handles in a manner producing somewhat THE EFFECT OF ROWING

in a bost except that she sat bolt upright while doing it. As a method of producing a concavity of back and a convexity of breast, I should think this might have a

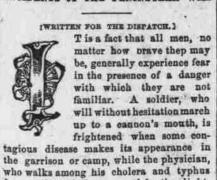


For Shoulders and Elbows. practical value. Anyhow, that was what

the physician prescribed it for, and in the hope of which the young lady was laboring industriously an hour a day.

The usual modes of mild exercise, like the calisthenics practiced in most schools, and the use of dumb bells and Indian clubs, are in great and increasing vogue. One swell class of 150 women and girls meets twice a week at the Berkeley Lyceum; several of the most fashionable dancing schools have have made to include warmants and the stimulants. been made to include gymnastic exercises; swimming baths, fencing rooms and even well-equipped gymnasiums are the resorts of Fifth avenue femininity. It is stylish, as asserted at the outset of this letter, to be stalwart. That belle is well pleased with herself who can greet you with a hand as soft as a baby's, but who can also raise the herself who can greet you with a nand as soft as a baby's, but who can also raise the relied upon for all emergencies. Moreover muscles on her arm when she chooses, until it looks incongruous as bared by a sleeveless ball dress.

directed by his intelligence, he requires his



tagious disease makes its appearance in the garrison or camp, while the physician, who walks among his cholera and typhus fever patients daily unmoved by the slightest fear for his health or life, would likely surgeon has lost his life or been grievously

is posessed by the generality of men who

A story is told of two officers who were serving together in the Peninsular War, which illustrates this volitional control of the manifestations of a powerful emotion. One of them, whom I will call Captain Smith, was remarkable for his bulldeg bravery, which never failed him under any oravery, which never failed him under any circumstances when mere animal courage was required. The other, Captain Jones, was a good officer, but was thought by some to be deficient in the contempt of danger, which is, after all, the least qualification of a soldier. The bullets were whistling around, when Captain Smith, riding up to Captain Jones, who stood pale but collected at his post, said, with the inexcusable brusquerie to be expected of such a person;

student whose horror at the sight of blood causes him to faint by lessening the action of his heart when he sees his first surgical operation, in a short time overcomes his reougnance, and after awhile becomes a fearess surgeon. The soldier who in his first battle is so terrified that he exhibits the agony he is suffering, perseveres until he is renowned for his gallantry and daring under the most tremendous fire. Courage, therefore, like other faculties, is susceptible

they may be subjected, never fail to exhibit the most abject sear when exposed to dan-gers that may injure their bodies. Cowardice is an essential element of their nature; they are born poltroons, and they remain such as long as they live. It does not seem to be the fear of physical pain which ren-ders them absolutely helpless in the pres-ence of danger, for they will endure great bodily torments rather than expose selves to a possible though uncertain dan-Thus I have seen a man submit to be pricked with bayonets, belabored with swords and trampled upon by men and horses because he could not stand up in the ranks and run the risk of being shot. Such persons have endurance of physical

courage, but when condemned to death by the sentence of a court martial and marched out for execution, they sit down on their coffins and tace the firing party with heroic calmness and fortitude. They are like those financial speculators who, harassed by anxiety relative to the success or failure of their ventures, exhibit the utmost trepi-dation, but who, when their ruin is surely accomplished, meet their fate with entire equanimity and immediately go to work to

epair their fallen fortunes.

Many persons are temporarily cowards from the fact that they are unacquainted with their own mental organization; they have never been placed in positions of dan-ger and have therefore never been called upon to exhibit courage. All they require is experience, and under its influence the courage inherent in them is soon developed.

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

A man's capacity to exhibit bravery is, to a great extent, dependent upon his physical condition. All those causes which lessen his bodily strength and vitality at the same time engender timidity. Hunger is one of the most powerful of these factors. All good commanders know how much the courage of their troops is due to the state of their stomachs, and therefore take every means in their power to keep their armies well fed. The soldier who goes into battle in the morning before having eaten anything will not manifest the same degree of elan as the one who has taken a cup of coffee and some good solid food into his stomach. There must be a certain degree of activity in the circulation in order to produce the highest degree of physical courage.

There are various methods of producing

such a degree of temporary excitement as to make a man fight with ardor who would otherwise be more or less passive. It is said that Captain Dacres, who commanded the British trigate Guerriere when she was capare a two-edged sword, for reaction or mental torpidity eventually results from their employment and may come on at a time when their appearance is fatal to those who in-dulge in them. They are occasionally good for a "spurt," but they are in no sense pro-ducers of that true courage which can be

mind to be clear in the presence of danger. His courage does not lead him, but is directed by him. It is very nearly true that courage is the least qualification of a good soldier. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND.

SUNDAY THOUGHTS

BY A CLERGYMAN.



Justice of the United States, brings into continental prominence question of morals and manners which concerns every household from Maine to California. Callow youth, of either sex, is enchanted. The omance of the affair temporarily eclipses the prosaic days that surely lie ahead. For this "Young Lochinvar" business

nowever poetical in the prelude, is almost certain to be sober prose in the denouement est fear for his health or life, would likely waver in the face of a bayonet charge. Familiarity in this, as in many other matters, breeds contempt. The soldier learns to nurse his sick comrade without trembling for his own safety, and many a military of remarks of sold of the sold of romantic impulse, or conceived in outrageout disregard of parental rights and authority surgeon has lost his life or been grievously wounded while facing death on the battle-field in the discharge of his duty.

Not only is courage largely a matter of experience and education, but it is to a great extent under the control of the will. It left to himself, and without any higher motive to actuate him than the desire for his own safety, a man will generally do his utmost to escape from an impending danger, but when moved by some feeling which, for the time being, is paramount with him, such, for instance, as patriotism or love for others or the fear of punishment or of ridicule, he will stand up and be shot at or incur any other risk rather than evince the slightest fear. Perhaps the strongest of all these emotions is that sense of self-respect which is possessed by the generality of men who

Anyhow, an elopement does well enough to have been liberally educated or well brought up. This feeling enables them to exert their will power in such a way as to prevent the exhibition of any sign of cowardice even in the presence of the greatest dangers.

ONE KIND OF COURAGE.

Anyhow, an elopement does well enough to spice a novel; in real life it is almost always a prevent mistake and a future torture. It is said that the world "dearly loves a lover." All right. But how about the pathetic days when love files out at the window, and loud-monthed and red-faced dissention comes in at the door? Life is not made up of caramels and vanilla cream. Young man, young woman, you think it is, do you? Very well. Experience is the best teacher; but the school fees are somewhat nearly and the course of the course o neavy.

Household Discipline. Apropos of household discipline, the truth is that children usually turn out about as might be expected and predicted in view of the treat-ment they receive. We say this independently of any special case, and with reference to the broad rule (and exceptions prove rules). "What untold agonies," exclaims one of our most practiced and accomplished educators, "not only in the open day and thronged mar-ket-place, but in solitude and at midnight, do

which is, after all, the least qualification of a soldier. The bullets were whistling around, when Captain Smith, riding up to Captain Jones, who stood pale but collected at his post, said, with the inexcusable brusquerie to be expected of such a person: "Captain Jones, you look as if you were frightened!"

"Yes," replied Jones, "I am frightened, and if you were half so much frightened as I am you would run away."

It is not to be doubted that to a certain extent the emotions are under the control of the will. A man may strengthen his emotions, lessen them, subdue them absolutely or create those which are not natural to him by the force of his will acting in accordance with his degree."

Ket-place, but in solitude and at midnight, do parents suffer; what soreness of heart, even such that the tenderest sympathy tortures it like free, does the mother feel for a profligate son, while he, as if urged along by some demot, rushes on to darker shame and a dead-lier perdition. Yet the time was when that boy's heart was soft as wax, when his feelings, like an aspen leaf, could have been moved by a breath. Then the mother could have supplied the very moral nutriment that should have been embodied in the growth of his soul, just as the milk from her own breast became a part of his body. Then she sat upon a throne, and weal and woe were ministers ready to do her bidding. Then she was upon a throne, and weal and woe were ministers ready to do her bidding. Then she was upon a throne, and weal and woe were ministers ready to do her bidding. Then she was upon a throne, and weal and woe were ministers ready to do her bidding. Then she was upon a throne, and weal and woe were ministers ready to do her bidding. The nedict was a best child and lier perdition. Yet the time was when that boy's heart was soft as wax, when his feelings, like an aspen leaf, could have been moved by a breath. Then the mother could have supplied the very moral nutriment that should have been embodied in the growth of his soul, just as the milk from her o abdicated her queenly prerogatives; she was an idiot in casuality, and a lost child and a broken heart are her reward."

Any tourist who has traveled in Germany will remember the abounding marks of wa who invaded and fairly scarified the country. most unmistakable evidences of the mental Every turn of the Rhine reveals some old agony he is suffering, perseveres until he is castle crumbled into runs, covered now with peaceful ivy, and serving only to decorate the under the most tremendous fire. Courage, therefore, like other faculties, is susceptible of improvement. it can be educated to an almost unlimited extent, so that even the veriest coward may be made as brave as Cæsar.

IRRECLAIMABLE COWARDS.

Still it must be confessed that occasionally irreclaimable cowards are encountered. Persons who, no matter to what influences

leon III.7"
"Why, no," answered Ranke, "The French people?" "Still less," "Well, then, who?"
"Louis XIV.," thundered Ranke.

To Educate the Indians. Last week representatives of most of the churches, missionary organizations, and socie ties interested in the civilization of the Indians, waited upon the President and the Sec-retary of the Interior, and presented the following resolutions, upon which they had

"First-That prompt and comprehensive measures be taken by the Government for the suffering, they accept the inevitable with a certain amount of composure. It is the uncertainty which makes them cowards. On the battlefield they are absolutely devoid of this work. this work.
"Second-That appointments and removals

"Second—That appointments and removals in the Indian service should be made on the ground of character and efficiency, irrespective of party affiliation, in order that the obvious advantages resulting from faithful service, continuity in method and experience may not be lost.

"Third—That the work of alloting land in severalty to the Indians under the terms of the general severalty bill should be vigorously pressed forward, and that the interests of the Indians in relation to the same should be carefully protected against fraud both before and

fully protected against fraud both before and after allotment."

They were cordially received, and were assured by the President that he would do his best to secure efficiency and fatthfulness in appointments to the Indian service. Bright Thoughts of Grent Minds. THE proverb is wrong. A bad beginning makes a bad ending .- Livy.

THE greatest reverence is due to a child.-GREAT undertakings require great preparations,-Herodotus, THE wealth of character is the only true alth,-Heriod. HE is a fool who leaves a certainty for an un

'Tis man's bold task the strife to try, But in the hands of God is victory.

—Homer (Riad). WE wretched mortals lost in doubt below, But guess by rumor, and but boast we know.

—Ib.

certainty .- Horace.

THE German word for hard is schwer. But it is not hard to swear in English .- Martyn. THE roots of education are bitter, but the fruit is sweet .- Aristotle. WHEN the Psalmist asks, "Shall the dead

rise up and praise thee?" in Christ's name and in the light of His revelation, we joyfully answer, "Yes."—Selected. No MAN can permanently succeed in America who does not live, as St. Paul did, in the street called "Straight."—Joseph Cook, THERE is a good deal of religion in the world, but in view of the three S's (sin, suffer-

ing, sorrow), there is plainly not enough to go round. Trips Undertaken for Health's Sake Trips Undertaken for Health's Sake Will be rendered more beneficial, and the fatigues of travel counteracted, if the voyager will take along with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and use that protective and enabling tonic, nerve invigorant and appetizor regularly. Impurities in air and water are neutralized by it, and it is a matchless tranquilizer and regulator of the stomach, liver and bowels. It counteracts malaria, rheumatism, and a tendency to

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100 28-inch Gloris, Paragon frame, oxidized handles, \$1 99.
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100 28-inch Eureka Silk, oxidized, \$3 99.
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